

Top Secret



Fortieth Report

**COMMUNIST VIOLATIONS OF THE VIETNAM AND LAOS
SETTLEMENT AGREEMENTS AND RELATED DEVELOPMENTS**

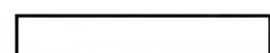
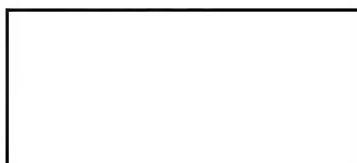
(This report covers the period from
21 November through 27 November 1973)

*This report has been prepared jointly by the
Central Intelligence Agency and the Department of Defense.*

DIA REVIEW COMPLETED

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28 November 1973

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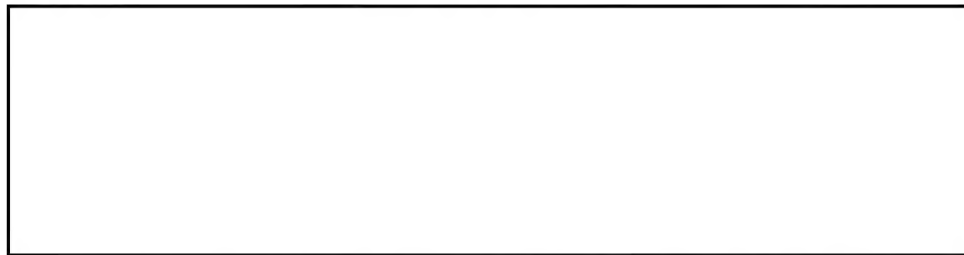
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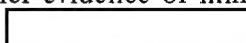
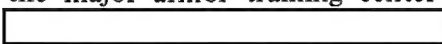
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The Key Points



In southern Laos and northern South Vietnam, poor weather continued and Communist logistic movements were light.

-  does not provide any further evidence of military deliveries from China or the USSR.  leads CIA to believe that there has been no movement of armor out of the major armor training center northwest of Hanoi since  DOD, however, continues to believe that most of the tanks observed at this location in late September have now left the area and may be headed south.

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Preface

This report is the fortieth in a series summarizing evidence received during the reporting period of (I) Communist efforts to infiltrate new manpower and military materiel toward and into South Vietnam, (II) Communist-initiated combat activity in violation of the Vietnam and Laos settlement agreements, and (III) other developments affecting Communist military capabilities in Indochina.

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II. Communist-Initiated Combat Activity in South Vietnam and Laos

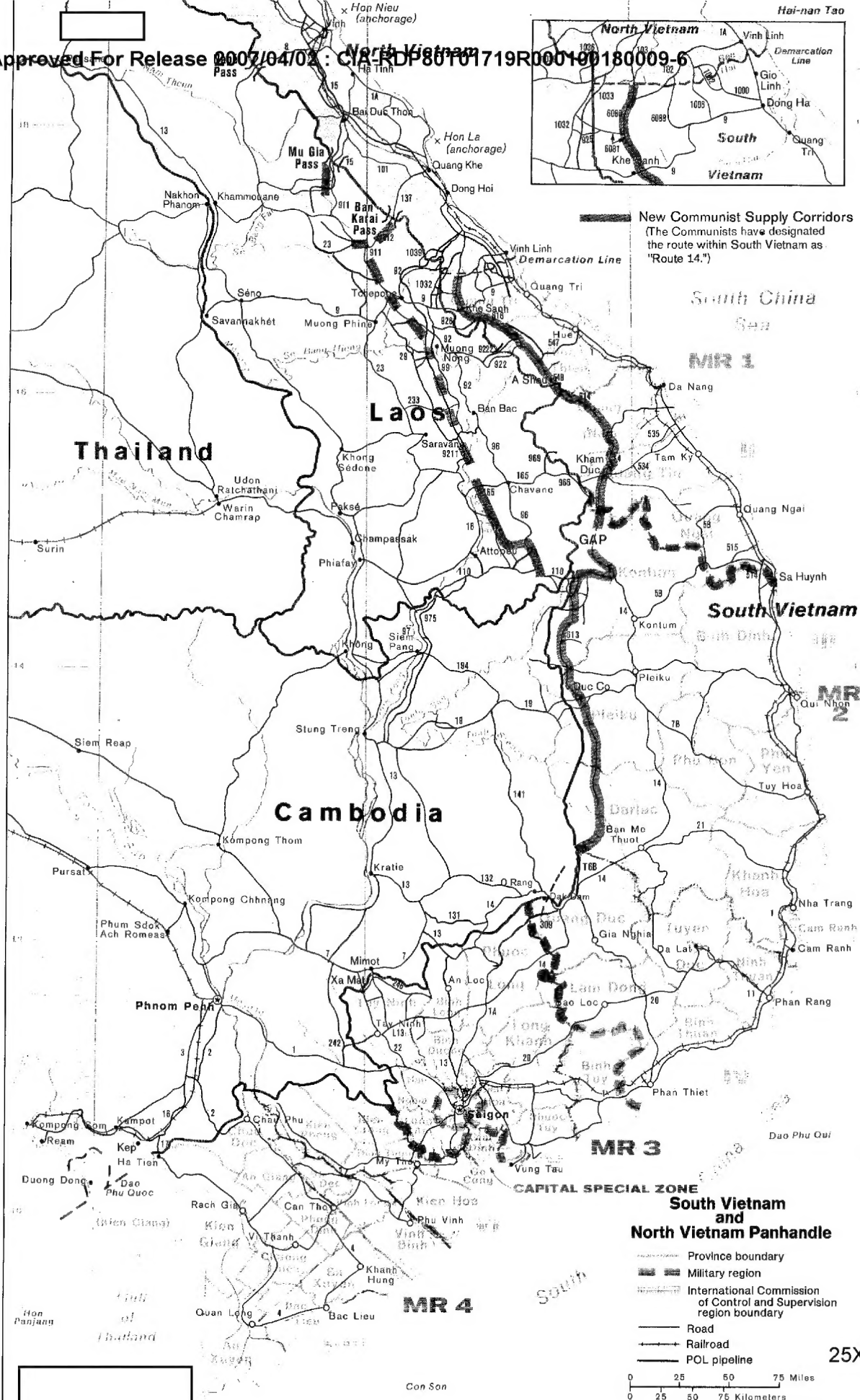
South Vietnam

8. In South Vietnam the total number of Communist-initiated cease-fire violations reported by the South Vietnamese Armed Forces since 27 January, since 15 June, and for the last week (21-27 November) are shown below:

Military Region	Total Since 27 January Cease-Fire		Total Since 15 June Cease-Fire		Last Week (21-27 November)	
	Major	Minor	Major	Minor	Major	Minor
Total	4,020	25,857	1,651	11,902	65(73) ¹	633(463) ¹
MR 1	1,472	5,316	447	1,957	19	89
MR 2	649	4,303	385	2,449	10	97
MR 3	606	4,568	204	1,992	8	90
MR 4	1,293	11,670	615	5,504	28	357

1. Figures in parenthesis denote totals of the previous week.

9. Some of these violations may have been initiated by South Vietnamese forces rather than Communist forces, and it is impossible in all cases to determine the actual instigator. The tabulation above and the charts following the Annex, however, show fairly accurately the trend in the amount of combat that has occurred in South Vietnam since the cease-fire. The fact that a combat incident occurred at a particular time and place is generally reported accurately by the South Vietnamese, even though the question of who started it may not always be treated objectively.



Laos

10. There was no significant military activity in Laos last week.

III. Other Developments Affecting Communist Military Capabilities in Indochina***Trends in Hamlet Evaluation System Results Since June***

11. Since the 15 June "second" cease-fire in South Vietnam, Hamlet Evaluation System (HES) reporting has shown virtually no change in the relative shares of the population controlled by the government and the Communists. Inaccuracies in reporting from all regions continue to impair the usefulness of the HES results (data for which are wholly gathered and tabulated by the South Vietnamese). The inaccuracies appear to be no greater than they have been in the past, however, and the general trends reflected are probably valid.

12. As of the end of September* -- the most recent month for which data are available -- 83.4% of South Vietnam's total population of more than 19.5 million people lived in hamlets or urban areas rated "A" (secure) or "B" (relatively secure) -- almost identical with the 30 June figure of 82.8%. Moreover, in the period June-September, there was little month-to-month fluctuation in the countrywide combined A-B figure, although significant changes occurred in some provinces.

13. The stable control situation countrywide was also evident at the regional level between June and September, the greatest change being less than two percentage points (MR 1). As of 30 September, about 58% of MR 1's total population (3.3 million) lived in areas rated A or B -- by far the lowest of any region in South Vietnam. In MR 2, nearly 86% of its 3.5 million population lived in areas rated A or B as of 30 September. MR 3, where more than 95% of the population (5.8 million) lived in areas rated A or B at the end of September, remains the most highly pacified area of South Vietnam. In MR 4, virtually no change occurred in the areas rated A or B, which on 30 September covered about 84% of the region's 7.1 million people.

[Redacted]

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14. [Redacted]

[Redacted]

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* All HES data are reported on an end-of-month basis.

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evidence of military aid deliveries. The level of merchant shipping activity at Haiphong was somewhat below that observed in recent months. Rail and highway traffic on routes leading north and south of Hanoi appeared normal.

15. [redacted]
Yen Armor Training Center northwest of Hanoi. Previous coverage [redacted]
[redacted] over this area caused a divergence of opinion on the armored vehicle inventory at Vinh Yen [redacted] The Central Intelligence Agency believes [redacted]
[redacted] there has been no reduction of armor at Vinh Yen since [redacted]

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[redacted] the Department of Defense (DOD) continues to believe that there has been a significant reduction in the number of tanks at the Vinh Yen Armor Training Center since late September. [redacted]

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[redacted]
revealed 25 tanks at the Xuan Mai Military Training Area 20 miles west of Hanoi, about the same number as noted in this area last July. Other military equipment parked in the Xuan Mai area included seven SA-3 launchers, four probable SA-3 launchers, large quantities of SA-2 missiles and support equipment, 15 field artillery pieces, and 60 antiaircraft pieces and fire-directing support equipment.

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18. The three missile-carrying Komar patrol boats seen near the Ha Tou Naval Base east of Hon Gay [redacted] were moored in the same positions [redacted]

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located 15 miles northwest of Kep, held an estimated 1,850 trucks, compared with a total of 2,700 trucks seen there in mid-July.

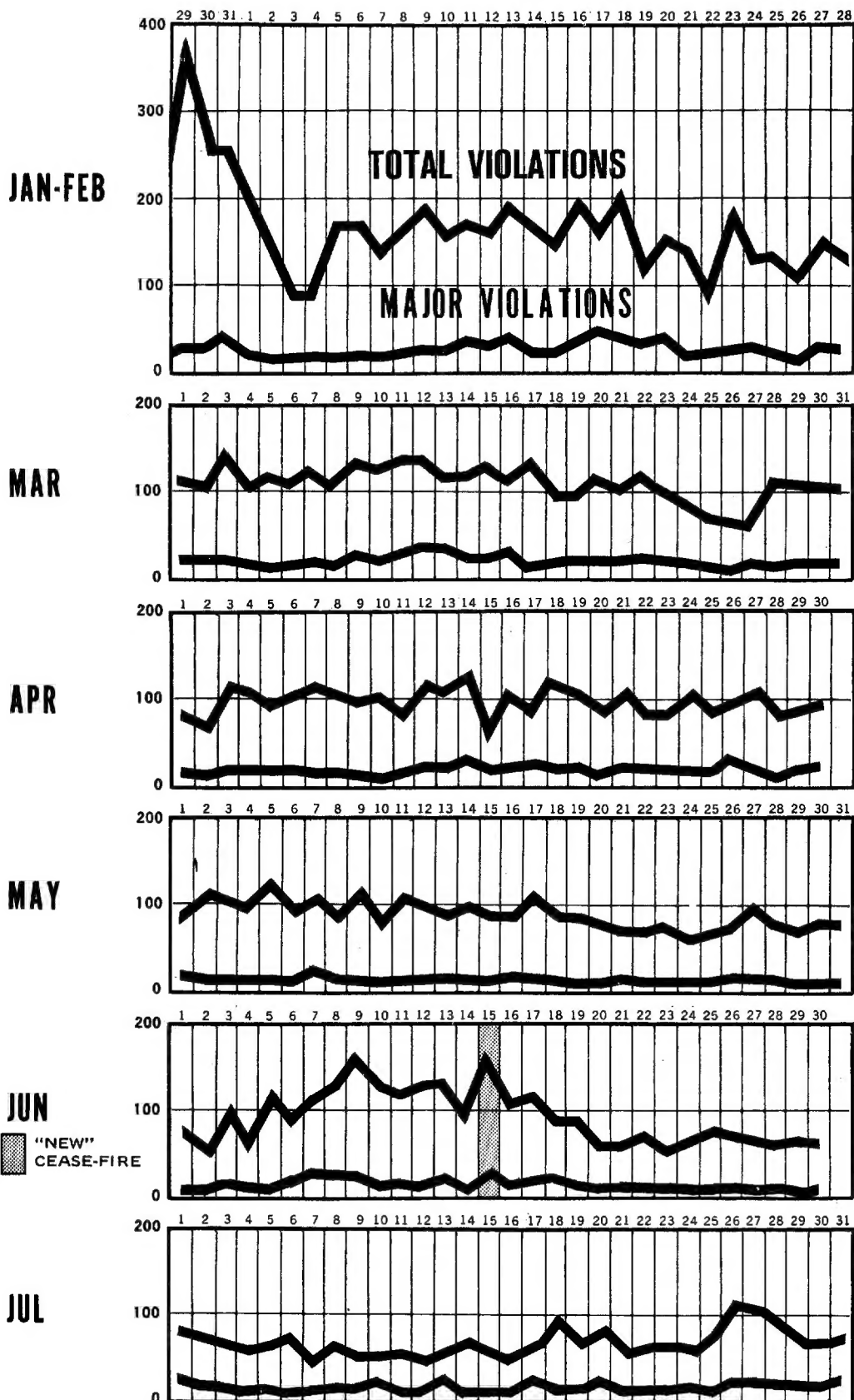
New SA-2 Site Near Khe Sanh

[redacted] revealed a new SA-2 site six miles southwest of the Khe Sanh airstrip. There are now a total of 10 SA-2 sites in the Khe Sanh area which have been constructed in South Vietnam since the January cease-fire. Only four sites, however, have ever been occupied at any one time.



CEASE-FIRE VIOLATIONS IN SOUTH VIETNAM AS REPORTED BY RVNAF

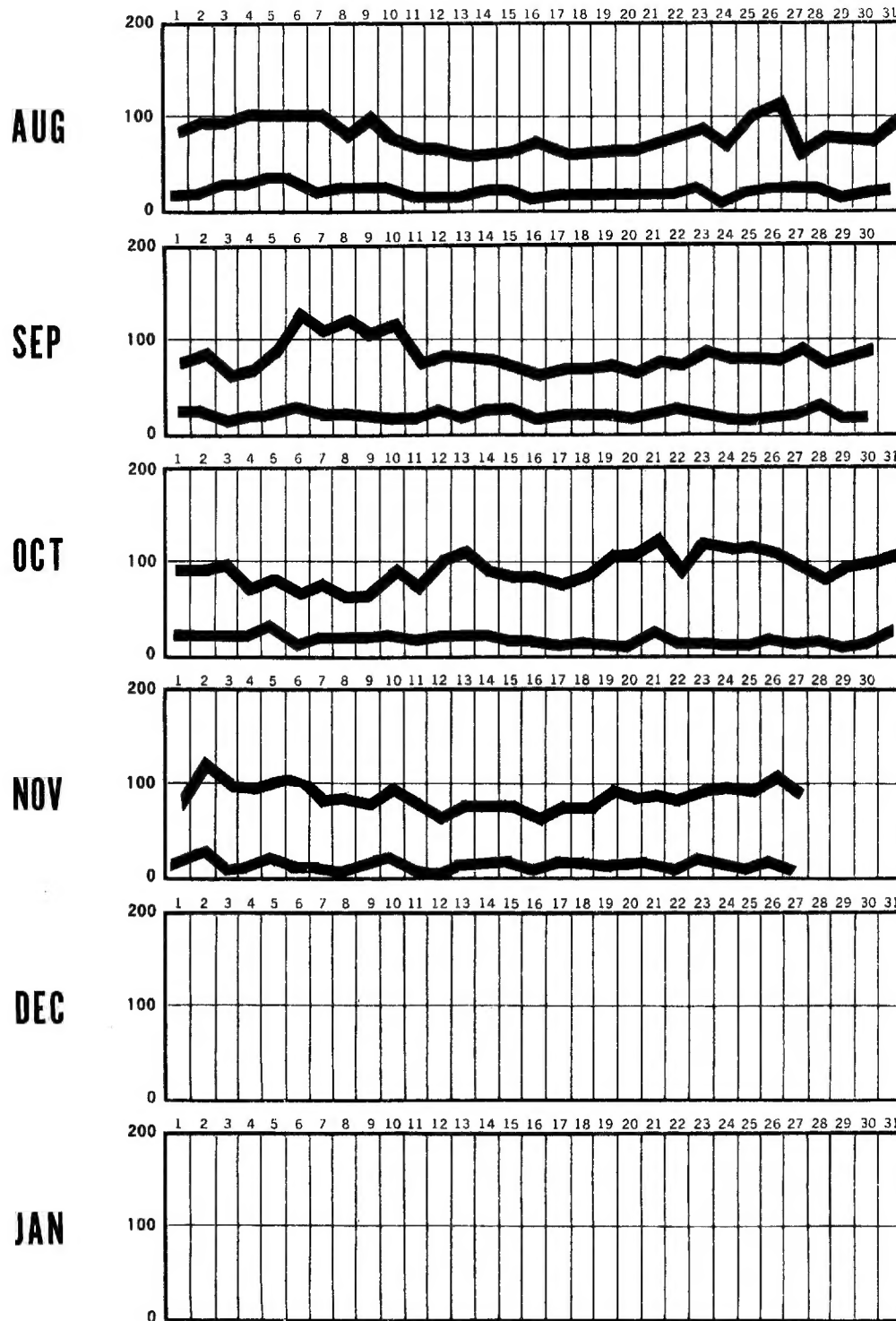
(28 JANUARY THROUGH 31 JULY 1973)





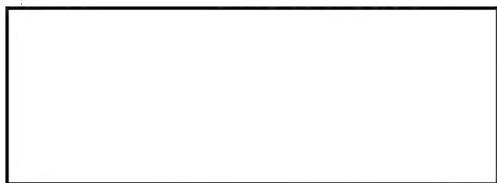
CEASE-FIRE VIOLATIONS IN SOUTH VIETNAM AS REPORTED BY RVNAF

(1 AUGUST 1973 TO THE PRESENT)



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